A TRVE COPPIE OF THE ADMONITIONS SENT BY THE SVBdued Provinces to the States of Hollande: and the Hollanders answere to the same.

TOGETHER WITH THE ARTICLES of Peace concluded betweene the high and mightie Princes, PHILLIP *by the grace of God King of* Spaine, *&c. and* HENRY the Fourth by the same grace, the most Christian King of *France, in the yeare 1598.*

First Translated out of French into Dutch, and nowe into English by H. VV.

EDINBVRGH

Printed by Robert Walde-graue according to the Copie Printed in LONDON. 1598.

A

TRVE COPIE

OF THE ADMONITI-

ON SENT BY THE SVB-

dued Provinces of the Sates of Holland: and the

Hollanders answere to the same.

TOGETHER WITH THE ARTICLES

of Peace concluded betweene the high and mighty Princes,

PHILIP by the grace of God King of Spaine, &c. and Henry

the Fourth by the same grace, the most Christian King of

France, in the yeare 1598.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Fully Translated out of French into Dutch, and

now into English.

EDINBVRGH

Printed by Robert Waldegrave, according to

the Copie Printed in London. 1598.

To Holland.

NOble and high minded Holland, which art so exalted and esteemed, because Fortune smiles on thee: how long wilt thou line in this thy wanton foolishnes, & begine your selfe to forge a strength? hast thou not yet ynough followed the trace of disquietnes? hast thou quite forgot the bonde of amitie? is it vpon nothing but blood, murther, and fire that thou studiest? hath Mars wholly possessed thy hearte? wilt thou haue all according to thy owne minde? Doest thou thinke that this will all way run before the wind with thée? Do but thinke from whome thou art seuered? & wherefore hatest thou them that loued thée? Thou art our flesh, our blood (in times passed in a good mind) but now cruelly bent against vs. I cannot imagine whereupon thy foundation is grounded: twenty fiue peares thus in strife to continue, will there bee no ende? doth peace goe against thy stomacke? Dost thou not seeke rest and tranquility in thy time? Let the common misery moue thee.

No Christian is he who in harme taketh delight.

2 Wilt thou perpetually crie and braule, and like sauage beasts remaine wild and furious? be these thy reformed manners to stirre vp mutinies and rebellion? what wilt thou? what seekest thou? what is thy griefe? wherefore hast thou taken armes? for thy priuiledges? this was the first play: but truely that was not it: you sought somethinge els, as now we may plainely see: for the experience lighteneth thy darknes: thou hast retented all dutie: & seekest (against God) a liberty to thy own minde. Open thy eyes, marke if the scriptures teach such rules to subiectes: What hath S. Paule laid before the Christians vnder the idolatrous potentates, that they ought to be obedient vnto their superiors according to Gods lawes. This lesson had also bene good in thy behalfe.

For where pride is, Gods spirit cannot abide.

3 It seemes that you would banish tyranny, and with free hearts defend your patrimony: but you sought to set aside and suppresse your superiors, and to liue according to your owne fancy. The shewe was faire, but it had another meaning then some thought: but by your workes is apparantly perceaued that yet at this day your heart is against subiection, you thinke to strengthen your selues with your owne force, and despise the Prince whome God and nature hath giuen thee: he calleth, he watcheth, but thou wilt not heare him: he entreates, he admoniseth you, and you do not respect it: hee will ioyne himselfe to you, and you refuse it: his goodnes augmenteth your rebellion: he desireth no reuenge, nor cruelty: he will receaue you with grace:

be

he beleeue thee not mindfull of his body, although thou hast somewhat estranged thy selfe: returne, returne, and refuse not your owne good.

He despiseth God who takes that which belongeth to his Prince.

4 Do not with scorne reiect his proffers, but prepare your troubled and scattred minds to peace: for though fortune be now on your side, yet (according to her wonted vnsteadfastnes) the case might change, and then your happines and good luck were soone destroyd: euen as snow and yce melteth before the sunne, euen so melteth prosperity when God will shew his anger: this is manifest, and daily seene in diuers persons in this exchaunging mortall life, yea in many kingdomes and countries, which are seene to fall through their owne default. It is folly to truste on moueable things, if to day you are happy, to morrow your state may alter: and he that trusteth vpon himselfe is often deceaued, before he doth imagine that the wind will blow against him. O Hollande bee not to proud, although thou art in a moment eaysed vp to the toppe of fortunes wheele, for the foundation is naught, how sure soeuer you thinke it.

Nothing can dure which hath no good ground.

5 Thou art mercifully admonished, but with crueltie thou stoppest thy eares, and your conceaued furie remaines so obstinat that thou wilt not listen to any reason. Is there nothing that can abate your high minde, nor quench your bloody thirst: the Omnipotent God doth perceaue your obstinacies and how wilfully you hate peace: No doubt he will visite thee: his hand doth threat thee, as not long since he hath miraculously shewen vnto thee, by the greate Whale which was seene at Scheueling vpon the strand, who before your eyes like a thunder did burst with great rumor & bloodshed. Marke and ruminate vpon this, as an especiall token, and thinke that this dooth signifie some wonderous thing. Let each one that heares this, take warning thereby. And if thou canst taste truth take warning hereout. Open thy eyes and vnlock thy stony hearts.

God alwaies doth warne before he doth punish.

6 Thou art threatned, thats a thing manifestly knowne: for each one can iudge what such monsters betoken. Gods mightie and heauy hande is ouer your heads to plague you: with griefe and miserie he will feade thee, yea with aduersity, ruine and pouerty. Thy ioy he will conuert to sorrow, thy laughing to lamenting, thy riches to nothing, as is seene: he altereth kingdomes: & that which standes high he doeth abase. This will befall thee vnlesse thou wilt

acknowledge

acknowledge thy soueraigne as good subiects. Death thy murthering blade, let peace shine in thy heart before your destinies fall. Thy neighbours of whome you hope to reape comfort, and vpon whose alliance you so peremptorily stande will forsake thee, for euery one looketh to himselfe when they are in neede. Of this assure your selues, for it is no fable.

It is commonly said, Daunger parteth friendship.

7 Your bad pretences do war against God: ye are as in spite of nature it selfe: although other princes doe their profite with thee, yet (notwithstanding) they hate these your trickes, thinking their subiects might also rebell: & reiect their magistrates: for soone are founde many colours to reuolt, when once the minde is that way bent, your regiment is scandalous to all nations that know it, because you despise superiority: for they that reiect their Princes (saith S. Paule) withstande Gods ordinance: you are like vnto the monster which to the amazement of each one came headles vpon the shore of Scheueling, and there (to your learning) remained vpon the lande: wherefore learne obedience before the punishment come: for this same looking glasse was not planted in vaine.

Where grace is, there is alwaies time to repent.

8 Yet for all this I imagine you will mocke at this admonishment, and (as you are wont) say it is nothing but the prating of Friers, or babling of Nuns. No medicines will serue to your sore, for alwaies the malicious mocke with Gods secrets: True it is, we are neither prophets nor children of prophets: we are far remoued from the knowledge of the diuine hidden secretes: yet our admonishment is not without foundation: beleeue it if it so please you, for of pure zeale we open vnto you your estate: a wonderful change is ordained vnto you: choose the best while you haue time, you are warned by the highest Regent. Giue place to reason, you are expected with grace. O Noble Holland quench your turbation. Ioyne with your brethren: follow the counsaile of friends and beléeue no strife makers which will ruine you.

Vnwise is he that followes a blind mans trace.

Is séene and allowed to be printed. Datum Bruxellæ
12. Martij. 1598. Petrus Vinck
Louannij, Ioannes Masius excudebat.

The

The Answere of the Hollanders to the seduced Prouinces vpon the former Admonition.

Vpon the first.

DIuinely and manly Noble Holland is exalted, for God doth of his mercy accept the same as his childe: besides the defence of our paternall freedome, is the roote from whence nobility springes: These vrge vs Hollanders, and not the blind idolatrous Goddesse, whome wee refer to them that doe serue her. Providentia is our leader, for we finde that she doth exalt vs aboue all estates. Such as sooth vp their enemies, and hate their defenders. Iudge if they bee not to be esteemed as wanton fooles: This is our meaning to endeauour to withst and you and our enemies with force and strength: And we will, to the ende, as long as neede shall require defend our common libertie both daye and night, whilest God giues vs strength to abide it to fight for our selues and our neighbours who feede their deadly foe in their bosome, which is a dangerous and pittifull thing.

For no Christian is he that doth bad, and to strengthen others therin.

More vpon the first.

YOu blinde Netherlanders reproch vs that wee haue quite forgot the band of amitie: neyther hath blood, murther, nor fire possessed our harts, neyther do we acknowledge Mars otherwise then for a blinde thing, but onely the God of hoast who hath imprinted in our hearts a stedfast thought of reconcilement, and peace, as well appeares by diuers our mintes, who outwardly shew our inwarde minde: we do our beste to reioyne you, that are wrongfully seuered from vs, to the ende that the Spanyard do not hurt thee: for needefull defence of our libertie and goods is the rule of our pretences, and the bulwarke of our warre as long as Gods grace doth helpe vs, if we did otherwise we should shame the Netherland blood. And Christ hath warned vs to be against Lyons and Fores rauenous and crafte.

Simple as Doues, and suttle as Snakes.

Vpon the second.

YOu cannot compare vs to Beares or Wolues, who are full of crueltie suttle Fores nor Dragons who long for blood, for wee are tame as Lambes, guarded by Dogs, whose teeth defende vs from the wild beastes, (because wee are reformed) such is to vs not forbidden, we vse it to our defence. Our will, our seeking is that we do imite, seeke and procure, through the commandement of Christ your safetie with ours both of bodie and soule: Our griefe is that you seeke not your losse nor the dead: the cause of our taking armes is to defende our lawfull priuiledges, together with the libertie

is

of mind, and this is the only way to get the same as in these our countries is apparantly to be seene, that this is the only marke we shoot at, which we also will with deedes shew vnto you, if you will ioyne with vs, and withstande the Spanish pache.

Whose pride is vnto God and man an horror.

More vpon the second.

THe obedience which wee shew vnto our superiours is willingly without force, yea with mist desire, as our contraries see and praise, although it doe spite them, and shewes that we seeke nothing but to obay according to the teaching of the wise: it appeares by that which we haue done, and suffered so long, for to remaine vnder the kings regiment as our Lorde but not as a tyrant: we could do no lesse: we seeke but the libertie, which no Christian Prince ought to refuse to obedient Christians, without the which we could not continue, nor be esteemed good Christians. For according to the scriptures (which we reade more then you do) for they are forbidden your sights as a thing nothing touching your vocation: we finde that our faults are agreeing together, therefore he that is not content to doe mischiefe himselfe, but exhorteth his neighbour also, their ambition verily sheweth that God hath wholly pulled his grace from him.

For God to the proud doth euer giue a fall.

Vpon the third.

IN effect, we seeke to expell tyrannie, and with a ioyfull hart defend our native soyle from your incursions: and (through Gods helpe haue preserued some part thereof to your good) hope to persever further therein: wee never yet desired to liue headlesse, or without Magistrates, for wee account them vnwise which desire it. But it is wisedome to take a care thereof, and to haue Magistrates of our owne nation. As God hath alwaies exhorted his people. We stande not vpon our owne strength, but with heart and mind put our whole trust and defence in Gods handes. Our Prince we do not seeme, but feare the tyrant, who (according to Gods lawes) hath lost his right. His entreaties makes vs sigh, perceiuing nothing in him, but the fruites of the sicke Lyon, to whom the Fore for all his flatterie would giue no relicfe, for his deeds to others shew the intent of his heart.

He that vseth his right doth no body wrong.

More vpon the third.

YOur Prince calles and watches, as a Wolfe wounted lyeth a bedde, requesting the Lambe to giue him some drinke, saying that afterwards he

would prooue meate vnfitte. To whome the [illegible] ing: yea marrie you would make me your [illegible] the remembrance of his Lyon-like and Wolfe-like crueltie, doth make vs to esteeme his calling, and entreating of no worthe: you boast much of his goodnesse: you marke not the place nor person to whom you speake, where scarce there is a steppe but his crueltie hath bene shewen, to what ende will you excuse him: he hath manifestly shewed the same lately at Brussels vpon the body of a silly mayden. Why? you speake it to Hollanders, who yet smell the fire of their late destruction of goods and blood, yea whose woundes are yet bleeding, his mercie which hath shewed vs his sword, fire, and halter; neuer yet did he reach vs a fatherly hand, and yet he beares a very smooth face: but as the old Prouerbe saieth, which teacheth vs.

He hath or will deceiue him where he can.

More vpon the third.

WE can soone iudge what mercie wee should finde at the handes of him, who esteemeth his highnes wronged in the highest degree, for these foure poynts against his maiestie. As Armes against him, new religion, to be sworne against him: trafficking with other Potentates. Do you call this but some what estranged: what mercie can be expect of him who esteemeth the resignement of a small reqursh of state a great disgrace to his highnesse. He whome with vnmercifull tyrannie hath not vsed (the vnknowne West Indian Americans, together with the wronged countries of Granada and Arragon) as subiects, but more like a rauening Wolfe, and all because they had but desired their wonted libertie, their teares could not moue his stony & wretched heart, but other hardened the same: what can assure vs not to be vsed in like sort. Wherfore we trust in our God, but with out doubt will strengthen vs, vpon him as vpon a firme rock is our hope grounded.

Against God, neyther money, counsell, nor friends can preuaile.

Vpon the fourth.

NEuer Letter or messenger hath bene sent to vs, but they haue bene read, and euery word vnderstood and answered: insomuch that they might well perceiue that wee sought nothing better then a good peace. Harrius with his can witnes the same your idolatrous fortune (where with all in your admonishment you there twice threathed vs) we esteeme her not a figge. Let Heathens and their like adore her, we acknowledge the stedfast prouidence of God, who altereth the kingdomes. Them that haue taken their dwelling places in the heauens, and made their nestes in the clowdes. To his will and not to fortune do we giue the honour, where vnder onely

do we subdue our selues. This is shewne by the Spanish king your Lord, for if he had taken this for a warning should never have come to this his foolish pride, whereby he hath greatly begun to descend.

God strikes downe the proud, and rayseth the humble.

More vpon the fourth.

THe chiefest things which do ruine a kingdome are, Idolatrie, which of God is hated: tyranny to their subiects, & wrong to their neighbours: for these offences doth God punish kingdomes: but Holland shall yet reioyce, and as a lambe standing vpon Gods towre, laughes at the Wolues threates, being assured that nothing can hurt him. What token, what fruite of marcie, whereof you boast, canst thou shew vs of his mercifull deedes, & yet lately you would haue murthered our Prince? these be your dissembling admonishments: away away with them. The vnquenchable bloodthirst of those bloodie grashoppers your Iesuites, ye ruffians who gouerne your King, do teach vs not to trust your dissembling words.

The kingdome grounded vpon murther cannot stand.

More vpon the fift.

WE haue but often truelly awakened when we did not sleepe, that those which were awakened neuer rose againe, insomuch that they that heard the knocks were astonished, yet neuer had we any warning thereof by those that could haue sent it vs. But of you who acknowledge to haue no strength, because you are bent vnder the Spanish yoke, and the Gouernour whole force is enclosed by the Spanish Countaile, and he we their commissions to pleasure their maisters: therfore it is good to admonish where one may haue thankes for it: but our eare is so surely stopt that we can hardly heare, for wee haue Basiliscum aurem, an eare which is thicke, which will not be tempted, but as the Snake goeth subtilly, stopping her eares to the deceiuers note, so will we not harken to your Syren-like words.

The birders whistle is sweete, when the birds he will intrapt.

More vpon the fift.

GOd (for a while) hath fatherly chastised vs, both to punish vs, & to ruine vs, and not alone perceauing our sins, but also our miseries, which alwaies haue cryed vengance vnto heauen vpon the Spaniards heads, who (as it seemeth of his mercy) hath heard our clamors. If God his prophesie any thing by the whale which appeared vpon our shore: what that may betoken we know not, for it may well be such things may come to passe without any signification, much lesse know wee what God hath herby meant: yet your exposition as full sclle wise secretes wee esteeme to foolish and rash: but we doe not wonder, for the text of the matter is either falsly re-

pozed

ported vnto you, or by you falsly construed, for the fish hath not headlesse, as in your seuenth verse you say, but contrarily he had more head then was proportionable to his bodie, the same being measured: but what may this signifie.

For Gods tokens commonly threaten Gods enemies.

More vpon the fifth.

NAwe this is our exposition which you cannot comprehende. This Whale is the greate Spanish Leuiathan, for he and the fish in nature are like, for as that fish of other fishes is the deuourer, so he also of other kingdomes is the deuourer and destroyer. The fishes head was aboue his proportion, and so is the Spaniarde, insatiably greedie to ouer-gape all, though it cost him his life. It is manifest in England, France, and the Netherlandes: By the Whales bursting is meant that the Spaniard directing his force towardes England, for to subdue that with his neighbors, is there also runne aground, burst and spoyled, to the toy of all, and especially of vs, who hope that God will cause him to runne himselfe dead, if he will not cease to persecute the innocent.

He that persecutes another doth often fall himselfe in trouble.

VV

Vpon the sixt.

IF euer there was any people threatned and crossed by their enemies it is we, and by you watched, wherefore we retort your lugred wordes, which you began with vs euen against God, as by your vnabuse exposition of the fish which was driuen vpon our shore, without hurt or daunger to ante: yea which is more, was profite for the country, wherefore we esteeme that Gods tokens and threats are more stronger then many Wolues and Beares, who both hurt men and cattell, the swarming multitudes of flying beastes, who deuore & destroy the fruits of trees & growth of the earth: they are most Gods plagues. So that this fish passeth without prophesying any punishmet to vs.

But Gods wrath ouer them that seeke to hurt vs.

More vpon the sixt.

VVE acknowledge and confesse that wee haue deserued Gods iust punishment, but we hope that his wrath will persecute the Spaniardes vntill such time as they leaue persecuting the iust. The example wee shall see vpon thee O King, who wert rayled to the top of the cloudes shalt fall downe without stay vntill thou acknowledge God in his force. We haue long ynough to the losse of our blood holde him for our Prince, till at length we haue reiected him and forsworne his allyance, which pure neede hath caused, the verdite whereof we remit vnto our Lord God. Vpon England & France we will not boast, the fighting arme is weake & to no effect:

but

but God is our fortresse and that we conioyne with our neighbours, which are copartners with vs in like woes, is no shame, and their reuolt into your threats doth not make vs shrinke.

The feare of common ruine bindes friendship faster.

Vpon the seuenth.

IDolatry doth warre against Gods learning, and that you reproch vs. God and nature doth ordaine Princes for their subiects defence and profite, when now the Prince through enuie and tyrannie doth abuse his power, and his vassalles, then doeth God take away from him the vertue and right which he had giuen him by nature, yet not all princes, but those that suppresse their people with iniustice. England and France are out of thy reproch, for their kinde gouernement commendes our deeds. The scandall which you spake of haue we not giuen: but if any hypocrite doth scandalize himselfe, it is his owne folly, to trouble himselfe with that which is not worth a myte. You also doe call vs rebelles: whereof we are comforted long time, for our patience doth chaunge the minds of diuers, who offer vs all loue & furthering hand.

If so be we do not herden our selues to beginne mischiefe.

More vpon the seuenth.

THose that according to their countrie lawes do defend their countries right, are lawfull Magistrates, which wee not refuse, nor yet reiecte them, as you spitefully reproch vs. We resist the tyrant, according to the iudgement of any, yet doe we not transgresse the ordinances of God: neyther do we reiect the admonition of S. Paule. But the word of God teacheth that lawfull magistrates are placed by him to keepe their people in peace and quietnesse and to chastise the wicked: When now they beginne with tyrannous suggestions to oppresse their subiects, with iust cause may they be deposed, as breakers of these contractes, and their subiectes are not bounde to shew them any more obedience. Because nowe this Spaniarde is like vnto the monster in euerie degree: we flie his blouthirstie tyranny.

Vnwise is he to seeke mercie where none is to be found.

Vpon the eight.

THe vnadusked discourse, bered out of the mouth of a madde man without ground or meaning is mocked and scoffed at euery where, as foolish wordes, but they that be any way allyed vnto him by kinred or friendship, and that do loue him, are grieuously sorry, for thereby they know the vncurable madnesse wherewithall he is possest. Euen thus is it with vs towardes you, who mocks others, giuing vs no other hope to cure your mad-

selfe: you are subtilly inuipt to take good counsaile: we loue truth, but your fayned discourse interlarded with diuersities of fine phrases, doth make vs assure our selues, that either you are possessed with madnesse, or with Spaniards, to yours and our ruine, and destruction of your patrimonie.

He that persueth ruine, shall soone ouertake it.

More vpon the eight.

YOur accusation is better: your admonishment to peace and obedience is without grounde. That you do it of pure zeale we beleeue the same also: But your zeale is foolish and blinde: you say that a wonderfull chaunge is ordained for vs, this you grounde vpon your peace with the French Nation: What more hurtful mutation can befal them to be in a league with Wolues: But if you are no Prophets, whither tended then your oration, for the Lambe for although he had pleadges dares not commit himselfe to the Wolues mercy, he rather would deuour both Lambe and pledges, then hee would let the Lambe liue. We know the decree giuen in the Popes Councell: That one ought not to keepe faith vnto heretickes. We haue seene it in manie to whome it hath cost their liues. But indeede you haue your wish, ioyning your deedes with ours, not listing to strife-makers: for he is vnwise that reputes his friends his enemies.

And a more foole is hee, who his foes for friends takes to be.

Vigilantia & fidei 1598.

Printed at Amsterdam for Laurence Iacobs Stationer, vpon the water in the bible.

Articles and conditions of the peace and perpetuall

lyance concluded betweene the high and mightie Princes

PHILIP *by the grace of God, Catholike King of Spaine &c.*

And HENRY the Fourth of that name by the same grace most Christian King of France. Anno 1598.

Whereunto are annexed the Articles of the Peace concluded in the Castle of Cambresis, Anno 1559. betweene the Catholike King of Spaine, & the late Henry the second most Christian King of France.

First translated out of French into Dutch, and now into our vulgar tongue by H. W.

In the name of God the Creator.

BE it knowen vnto all men present, and to come, that as the Realme of France & the Netherlandish Prouinces, haue endured great losse & damage, by reason of the ciuill and forraigne warres, who haue continued these many yeares, which the kingdomes of England and Spaine, and the

the countries of Sauoy haue well knowne and felt, howbeit in the meane time the common ennemie to Christendome and the Christian name, mar-king his welfare of our ruine, procuring to surmount us through our trifle, hath gotten a pernitious proceeding, in his diabolicall suggestion of the Christian Prouinces, the which being considered by our Holie Fa-ther Clement the eight of that name, and desiring with all diligence to preuent the same, and to put asunder the rote of this mischiefe, and hath through his Spetlenger dwelling at Rikill, and other bothe, and pronounced diuers demonstrations, and exhortations vnto the high and mighty Prince Philip the second, by the grace of God Catholike king of Castile, Aragon, Leno, and both cities of Ierusalem, of Portingall and Granada &c. to the end to bring him vnto an amiable peace and accorde, with the most high & mighty Prince Henry the fourth, by the same grace most Christian King of France and Nauare, vnto whom his holines had sent the illustrous and reuerend Cardinall of Florence Alexander de Medicis Legatte to him and to the Apostolique Seate, to pronounce like exhortations vnto the saide moste Christian kinge, and according as our saide Holy Father hath beene aduertised that the saide Catholike kinge had giuen full pow-er and intruction to conclude this peace vnto the high & mightie prince Al-bertus Cardinall, Arch Duke of Austria his nephew, and also for the greate good truste which he had in him, and affection which he hath alwaies had to the said peace, had sent vnto him the reuerent Father I. Bonauenture Cala-tagirono. Generall of the order of S. Frances, to the ende he might by him vnderstand his meaning in this matter, and also to giue him further know-ledge of the meaning of the saide Catholike king touching this peace, hauing presented all what is aforesaid vnto the said most christian King according to the order which he had receaued of his holines, the said kings moued through a godly zeale, pitty and griefe which they conceaued and felt in their hearts, of the long warre and burthensome miserie, which through continuance of the said warres their kingdomes, countries and subiects haue and yet endure: in-tending not to let slip an occasion which consisteth in the power of God fea-ring Princes, and that loue their subiects, to bring and perpetually place an assured peace and tranquility in this land, and especially in the prouinces ouer the which it hath pleased God to constitute them as their keepers and defen-ders, and deeply considering (as their duty is) the graue and wise considera-tions and exhortations of our said holy father, and being thereupon agreed haue requested their frendes, and allies, with them to vnderstand and resolue a good peace and vnion, to the rest and quietnes of all the Christian Prouin-ces, and to the reuiuing and tranquility of all the subiectes, and to begynne the same treatie haue beene appointed, to wit by the saide Cardinall arch Duke,

for and in the name of the same catholike king, and by vertue and expresse power which he hath of his maiestie: The Lord Iohn Richardot knight & head president of the privy counsale of estate, the Lord Iohn Baptist de Taxis knight commander in the Saintes of the warlike order of S. Iacob, of the saide counsaile of estate, and counsaile of the warr: and the Lord Lewis Verreyken knight auditeurier, and chiefe secretary, and Treasurer of the Briefs and of the foresaid counsaile of estate, and of the side of the most christian king, the Lord Pomponius de Bellievre knight, Lord of Grigon, Counsaylor of his counsaile of estate, and the Lord Nicholas Brullart, knight, Lord of Sildery also Counsaylor of the said king in his counsaile of estate and president in the court of Parliament of Paris all furnished with sufficient power, the which to the end hereof shalbe inserred, which lords deputies by vertue of their power in proofe of the said Cardinall who hath long time laboured to the furtherings of this present peace, have concluded & agreed upon these articles following.

1 Imprimis it is concluded and agreed, that the treatie of peace shall continue resolued and concluded, betweene the Lords, Kings, Phillip the 2. and Henry the 4. confirming in approbation of the articles comprehented in the treatie of peace made upon the castell of Cambresis in the yeare 1559. betweene the said Catholike K. Phillip the 2. and of high and lautable memory Henry king of France, all which said treatie the said deputes haue againe newlie confirmed and ratified in all poyntes, in such order as if it were here inserred, from word to word without renewing any thing in the same not in any other before, which all shall continue whole and entire, except that which shalbe annulled in this present treaties.

2 And according to the same, that from the date of these presents betweene the said Lords, Kings, their children present and to come, their heires and successors, their kingdomes, countries, and subiectes, shall be a good, sure stable, and inuiolable peace, confederation, eternall alliance and friendship shall also loue one an other like brethren, seeking and procuring with all diligence the others welfare, honor and reputation, and shall faithfully shun (for so much as shall be possible) the one the others hurt, not entertaynting nor fauoring any persons whatsoeuer, which should be any waies subiect to the hurte or damage, of the one or the other, and shall from this day forwarde cease all enmity, forgetting from this day all thinges, that may haue beene euill done how and whatsoeuer they be, they shall put in oblition and annuled without at any time after the same shal be any waies rayled or mentioned, reiecting by this present treatie, al practises, or inteligences which in any sorte should be to the detriment, the one of the other; also promising not to do, persue nor procure through any to be done any thing that might tend to the hurt the one to the other, nor also suffer that their subiects shal eith-

direct

reatie or hereafter be the same, and if so be any of them or their subiects or condition soever, should from the date hereof chance to doe any thing to the contratie, either by sea or land, or otherwise assist or helpe in matters that might be any waie hurtefull vnto the saide Lordes, Kings, the other shall be bounde to oppose him selfe there against and hinder the same, and reuenge vpunish them as breakers of this peace, & disturbers of the common quietnes.

3 And through vertue of this peace and amitie, the subiects of both sides whatsoeuer they are, so far forth they keepe the lawes and customes of the countrie shalbe suffered, to go, come, remaine, dwell, conuerse and returne in the one and others countrie, vsing the trade of merchandise, or as best shall like them, as well by sea as by land, and vpon the fresh waters frequent and trade together, and the said subiectes shall be defended in paying reasonably the rightes and duties in all places vsed, and others which by their maiesties, or their successors shall be imposed.

4 And all letters of reprisalles which might haue beene giuen for what cause soeuer shalbe suspended, and from this day forwarde there shalbe none more giuen by any of the said Princes to the preiudice of the others subiects, except onely against the chiefe offendours, their goods and of their complices and that yet in case of manifest denegation of iustice, of which & of the letters of reformation & requisition of those which shal pursue the said letters reprisuals shalbe bound to make appeare in maner & forme as iustice is required.

5 The cities, subiects citizens and inhabitantes of the countie of Flanders and Artois, & other Prouinces of Netherland, together with the kingdome of Spaine shall enioy the priuiledges, and freedomes which haue beene granted betweene the kinges of Frances predicessors of the said most Christian King: and also the cities subiects, and citizens and inhabitantes of the kingdome of France shall likewise enioy the liberties and freedomes which they haue in the said low countries and kingdomes of Spaine, and as euerie one of them hath heretofore enioyed them, & as they doe enioy them by vertue of the treatie of the yeare 1559. and other precedents.

6 Also it is couenanted and agreede, that if in case the saide King Catholike do giue or transfer by testament, or what title soeuer it be vnto the worthy Princes the Lady Isabella his eldest daughter or to any other the prouinces of the Lowcountries with the countesse of Burgondy and Charlois, that all the said Prouinces and countries do vnderstande to bee comprehended in this present treatie as they were in that of anno. 1559. together with the saide Princes or he to whome in fauour the said king Catholique shall dispose the same without being needefull that to this effect there should be made a new treatie.

7 And may returne the subiects and seruantes of the one side and the o-

ſe before Commiſſioners and officers of their ſaid matter.

9 Thoſe which ſhould have bene prouided by the one or the other ſide with any benefices, ſtanding in the collation, preſentation, or other diſpoſition of the ſaid Lords, Kings, or any other Princes ſhall remaine in the poſſeſſion and vſe of the ſaid benefices as be well and duly prouided.

10 In fauor & regard of this peace, and to the end that the ſaid Princes giue contentment one to another, is concluded and agreed, that they ſhal render and reſtore the one to the other effectually & in pure faith, that which ſhalbe found to haue bene taken, ſeiſed, and occupied by them, or others hauing any charge of them or in their name, in each others countrie, viz. the ſaide moſt chriſtian king ſhall render vnto the ſaid king Catholike, the puiſſance and poſſeſſion of the countie of Charlois, his appurtenances, & dependances, to ioyne the ſame by him and his ſucceſſors wholy and peaceably and retaine the ſame vnder the ſouerainetie of the kings of France, & if it be founde that any place, haue bene ſeiſed ſince the ſaid Peace of anno 59. by the ſaid moſt chriſtian king, or his ſhal alſo be reſtored, and all within the ſeaſone of two moneths to reckon from the day and date of theſe preſentes.

11 And likewiſe the Catholike king ſhall render and reſtore vnto the moſte chriſtian king thoſe places which ſhall be found to be taken by him or his ſince the ſaid peace made in the caſtel in Cambreſis, viz. Calis, Ardres, Monthullen, Dourlens, La Chappel, in Le Chaſtelet in Picardie, Blauet in Britanie & all other places which the ſaide catholike king, either there or in any other places of France ſtaineth ſince the ſaid treatie.

12 As for Calis Ardres, Monthullen, Dourlens, Chappell, & Le Chaſtellet, they ſhalbe rendred by the ſaid catholike king, or his deputies, effectually and in good faith, without any delegatio, or difficulty for what occaſion or pretence ſoeuer, vnto him or them, who ſhalbe thereunto deputed & ordained by the ſaide moſt chriſtian king within two moneths precisely to account from the day and date of theſe preſents in the ſtate wherein they are at this preſent, without breaking, weaking or endamaging them in any ſorte, & without pretending nor demanding any remburſement, for the fortifications, made in the ſorteſaid places neither for the pay which might be due vnto the ſouldiers or men of war there reſiding & in the aforeſaide reſtitution ſhall firſt be deliuered the cittie of Calis, Ardres, & the reſt ſucceſſiuely following in ſuch ſorte that the ſorteſaid reſtitution ſhall wholy be effected in the ſaid ſeaſone of two moneths.

13 Touching the reſtitution of Blauet the ſame ſhal alſo in good faith be effectually without any prolongation, or difficultie for what cauſe ſoeuer ereated vnto thoſe who ſhalbe thereunto appointed by the ſaid moſt chriſtian king, and that within 3. moneths after the date of theſe preſents the ſame Catholik king may cauſe to be broken downe the fortifications by him or his made in the ſaide Blauet and other places which ſhalbe by him rendred in Britanie.

14 Reſtitution being made of the ſaid places the ſaid king catholike may re
to be carried away all the artillary, Bullets, armour, pouldrs and other mu
tions of warre which ſhalbe founde in the ſaid places at the time of the reſtitu
on, alſo it ſhalbe laffered vnto the ſouldiors and other people, which ſhal depa
out of theſe places to carrie away all their goods and moueables vnto them a
partayning, without that it be lawfull to ſhe any thing of the inhabitants
the ſaid places or plain or ſhat countries, nor any wiſe to endamage their houſe
or to take any thing away from the ſaid inhabitants.

15 And to the ende that the ſouldiers remayning in the ſame Blauer, ma
conuenientlie depart toward Spaine, the aforeſaid moſt Chriſtian king wil pr
uide them wt ſhips & mariners, in which veſſels they may lade their artilleri
victuals and other munitions of war with their baggage, they in the aforeſai
Blauer, & other rendred places in Britaine in giuing ſecurity of reſtitution of th
ſaid veſſls & conuay of the ſaid mariners wtin the tearme wchſhalbe ad
416 Moreouer the ſaid deputiſe promiſe, for ſecurity of reſtitution of the ſai
places as ſoone as this preſent treatie ſhuld be ratified by the moſt chriſtian
to deliuer 4. pledges, ſuch as he will chooſe, ſubiects vnto the ſaid Catholike
the which ſhalbe honorably kept & entertayned as their qualities require. Th
reſtitution being made and really accompliſhed, the ſaid pledges ſhalbe rendre
and ſet at liberty, in good faith without any delay, but muſt be underſtoode tha
after the accompliſhment of the 6. places in Picardy, but two of the ſaid pledge
ſhalbe deliuered remayning the other two vntil the reſtitution of Blauer.

17 And for the matter contayned in the aforeſaide treatie of 1559. whic
were not accordingly executed, the ſame ſhal now be wholy executed & ended,
that which reſts aſwel reſpect of the county of S. Paule, the limets of the coun
tries of the ſaid two Princes which be held in ſurueyans and exemption of co
ſtomes and forraigne impoſition pretended by theſe of the county of Burgundy
Biſhop Therouane, the abby of S. Iohn, at the mountaine of the Duchie of
Bouilon, reſtitution of any pretended places of the one ſide and the other ought
to be rendred, by vertue of the ſaid treatie, and other differences which haue not
bin holde or decided, as it was then couenanted there ſhall to this effect be na
Arbitrators of the one & the other part, the which ſhall meet within 6. months in
the appoynted place if the parties conſent, els ſhall chooſe ſome other place.

18 And as in the partition of the countries ordayned vnto the Biſhoprike of
Arras, Amiens, S. Omer and Boloigne are founded certaine villages of France
attributed vnto the Biſhops of Arras, and S. Omer. Alſo other villages of the
countries of Artoyes and Flanders vnto the Biſhop of Amiens and Bologne
whence often riſeth diſcorde and confuſion, is couenanted and agreed that after
the conſent of our holie father the Pope: commiſſioners ſhall be appoynted by
the one and the other ſide which ſhall aſſemble within a yeare in ſuch places as
ſhalbe appoynted, to reſolue vppon the chaunge which may be done of the ſame

bil

villages, to the commodity of the one and the other side.

19 All prisoners of war being detayned by them or either party shalbe set at libertie, in paying their charges, and that which otherwise they may lawfully owe, without paying any ransom, except they had thereof agreed before the date of these presents: if in case that complaint be made of the excesse therof, there shall be taken order by the Prince of the countrie wher the said prisoners are detained.

20 And all other prisoners, subiects, vnto the aforesaid Kings, which through the calamity of the warres may be detayned vppon the Gallies of their Seignories, shall immediatly be released, and set at liberty without any delay, for what cause soeuer and without demanding of them any thing of their ransomes, or their charges.

21 And are reserued vnto the said catholike king of Spaine, & the said worthy Princesse his eldest daughter their successors, or deputes, all their rights, actions, and pretentions, which appertayne vnto them of the said kingdomes, countries, lordships or others for what cause soeuer the which be nor his predecessors haue not bene expressly renounced, thereof also to make pursute by amiable meanes or iustice and not with armes.

22 And in that which by the said deputes of the said catholike king is demonstrated for to obtayne to a good and perfect peace, his maiestie requesteth that the most excellent Prince the Duke of Sauoy may be comprehended in the saide peace, because the aforesaid Catholike king doth tender the welfare of the saide Lord, Duke as his owne, for the great kinred of blod and neare alliance which is betweene them, the which is also declared by this Gasper of Geneua, Marquis of Bullen, Councellor of estate, Chamberlaine and Collonell of the guards of the said Lorde Duke, his Lieuetennant and gouernour of the Dutchie of Austria, and the Cittie of Iurie, his Deputy, as appeareth by his power and procuration, who in honor of his name, saide that his said Lord was issued from the brother of the great grandfather of the aforenamed most Christian king, and of the cousin germaine of the Queene his mother and that his intente is to giue contentment vnto the said Lorde, king, & as one of his most humble parentage, to acknowledge him with all the honor, duty, reuerence & obseruance of friendship, hee may possibly, to the end to giue occasion in the time to come to thinke better of him and his actions, the passed occasions would suffer him the said king promilling to acknowledge his good affection, and that he will do vnto him, of like bounty and declaration of friendship, as the 4. last kings haue done vnto the late most excellent memorie of my Lord the Duke his father.

23 It is therefore agreed that the saide Duke shall be receiued & comprehended in this treatie of Peace. Also to manifest the desire which he hath to content the said Christian king, will render vnto him the Cittie & castell of Berre, within 2. months to compt from the date of these presents, in good faith and meaning without delay or difficultie for what cause so euer. And the saide place

shall be rendred to the saide king, within the said fearme directly, in the estat
wherein she is at this present, without breaking down, nor endamaging them i
any wise, without that any remboursemẽt for the fortifications made in the said
cittie & castell may any wise be pretended, neither for that which might be due
vnto the soldiers & men of warr. Also leauing there all the ordinance which was
there, at the taking of the same with the bullets, & may onely withdraw thos
which sithence he brought thether, if any there be.

24 Also it is conuenanted and agreed that the said Duke shall wholy disanul
& abandon, in good faith, the Captaine la Fortune, being in the cittie of Suerre
in the countrey of Burgundy, without giuing vnto him nor any others (which he
vnlawfully detaineth the saide cittie against the will of the said most christia
king) directly or indirectly any aide, support or fauour.

25 And for the surplus of all other differentes, the forsaid most Christian K
& Duke of Sauoy, the aforesaid deputes, in the aforesaid name, consente & agre
for the good of the peace, that they be remitted vnto the iudgement of our hol
father the Pope, Clement the 8. for to be iudge & decided by his holynes, withi
one year to account, from the day & date of these presents according vnto the an
swere of the said king giuen in writing the 4. of June last past, & to keep, execut
& maintaine all what shalbe by his holines ordained, without delay, prolongat
on or difficulty for what cause or pretence soeuer, & meane while and vntill suc
time these things be otherwise disposed of by his holines, they shal remaine in th
estate & conditions, as at this present, without either changing or renewing
as they are possessed by the one, & the other party, so shal it not be lawful to im
pose or require any contribution, nor other things without the territories of th
places which are held by the one and by the other.

26 And therefore it is now couenanted & agreed, by the one side and the othe
that from this day forwarde shalbe sure peace betweene the aforesaid kings an
duke, their children, present & to come, heires, successors, & inheritors, their king
domes countries and subiects, without they may make any enterprise vpon th
countries or subiects, the one of the other, for what cause or pretence soeuer.

27 The subiects and seruants of either side, as wel ecclesiastical as secular no
withstanding that they haue serued in contrary party, shal returne wholy in th
possession & enioying of all and each their goods, offices and benefices, as ha
bene said aboue of the subiects and seruants of the saide kinges, but not to b
vnderstood of the gouernements.

28 As for the prisoners of warre they shall bee vsed as is aboue written, ha
by the aforesaid Princes is agreede.

29 And ar confirmed in all poynts & articles the treatise hertofore made
the late most christian K. Henry the 2. & Charles the 2. & Henry the 3. the s
deceased duke of Sauoy, in the year 1559. in the castel of Cambresis, except s
things as are by this or other treatises aunulled, & accordingly the said Duke

Sau

Sauoy his countries, cities, & subiects shal continue a good neutral prince and common friend, vnto both the said kings, from the day of the publication of these presents, the traffike betweene this countries & subiects, shalbe free and assured as is said in the said treatise, and as in times past haue bene vsed, & the poyntes therein comprehended shalbe obserued in regard of the officiares who haue serued the said kings so far forth it be not annulled by other accordes.

30 Are yet notwithstanding reserued vnto the saide most Christian king of France, and his successors all their rights, actions and pretentions which they know to appertaine vnto them by reason of the said kingdoms, countries, lordships, or others, for what cause or pretence soeuer, vnto the which shall not be neither by him or his predecessors, expresely renounced, thereof to make pursute by friendly meanes of iustice, and not by armes.

31 In this peace and amity shalbe comprehended by common accord and consent of the aforesaide most christian king, & catholike king, if so be they will bee comprehended in the same, & chiefely on the side of the catholike king, our holie father the Pope, the Apostolike seate, the Emperor of the Romanies, the Lords the Arch Dukes, his brethren & cousins, their kingdomes & countries, the Electors & princes of the Cities & estate of the holy Empire, vnder whose obeysance the duke of Bauaria, the Duke of Cleue, the bishoprike & county of Liege, the sea-bordering cities, & countries of east Freeseland, & the said states that renounce vnto alyances & priuiledges neuer heretofore, to make anie other in christendom neither about, whensoeuer, which may any wise be preiudicial vnto the said L. Emperor, elector or estates of the said holy Empire, but to the contrary shal procure with all their power & industry, the good & quietnes thereof, so far forth that the saide Lords, Emperors and the saide estates, shal be haue themselues vnitedly vnto them, the said kings catholike, and most christian, and commit nothing in prejudice of them, and in like sort shalbe comprehended in this peace, the Lords, the conferats of the great cities of Germane, & the lagues Grises w their allies, the K. of Polland & Sweed, the K. of Scotland, the K. of Denmark, the Duke & Signorie of Venice, the duke of Lorain, the great duk of Thuscane, the Republiques of Genoa, and Luca, the Duke of Parma & Plaisance, the Cardinall Farnese his brother, the Duke of Mantua, the Duke of Vrbin, the chiefe of the houses of Columna and Vrsine the Duke of Salamonera, the Lord of Monaco, the Marquesse of Finall, the Marquis of Masa, the Lord of Plombin, the Earle of Sala, the Earle of Colorino. For to vse and continue this present peace with expresse declaration that the aforenamed most Christian kinge may neither directely nor indirectely labour through himselfe or others to prejudice: and if the same most Christian prince pretende any thing against them, may onely prosecut the same before competent iudges & not els in any manner whatsoeuer.

32 And on the behalfe of the most christian king shalbe comprehended in this present treatie (if in case they therein will be comprehended, our Holie

ather the Pope the seae apostolique the Emperour, Electo, and Princes eccle-
siasticall and secular, cities, communalties and estates of the holy Empire and e-
specially the county Pallatine Electo, the Marquis of Brandenburge, the Duke
of Wirtenbergh thee Landgrave of Hessen, thee Marquis of Hamlbach, thee
Earles of east Freesland, the Seabordering citties, according to the ancient al-
liances, the king and kingdom of Scotland according to the ancient alliances &
confederations made betweene the kingdomes of France & Scotland, the kings
of Poland, Denmark and Sweede, the Duke and governors of Venice, the three
Cantons of the leagues of Switsers, the Lordes of the 3 leagues Grises, the Bi-
shop and Lorde of the land of Vallay, the Abbote and Citie of S. Gall, Cloutem
bergh Milhouse the country Neutcastle, and other allies and confederates of
the saide League, my Lord the Duke of Loraine, my Lorde the greate Duke of
Thuscane, my Lord the Duke of Mantua, the Republique of Luca, the Bishops
Chapters of Metz Tibold and Verden, the Abbote of Gozze, the SS. of Sedan,
the Earle of Admirande, is to be understood notwithstanding that the consent
which thee catholique king gineth in the comprehension of East Freesland, bee
without preiudice unto the right which his Catholique Maiestie hath over the
countries thereof, like as contrariwise are reserued, the differances, rightes and
exemptions of the saide counties, al which declaration that the saide king catho-
lique may neither directly nor indirectly labour through himselfe or any other, to
their praiudice, but if the aforesaid catholike king pretend any thing against the
may simply prosecute the same before competent indges, & not by force in what
manner so euer.

33 Also shalbe comprehended in this present treatie all others, who by com-
mon consent of the saide kinges may be chosen so farre forth that within 6.
monethes after the declaration of these presentes they shall deliuer their obli-
gatorie letters and declarations, as in such cases is required.

34 And for more securitie of this peace and Articles theirin comprehended,
shall the saide treatie be verefied, published, and registred, in the courte of Par-
liamentes in the Realme of France, & Chamber of accountes, of the saide citie
of Paris, as likewise verified, published & registred, in the great counsaile cham-
ber of accounts, of the catholike king in the Low countries, all according to the
tenor of the treatie of anno. 1559. which shalbe dispatched by the one & the other
side, within 3. moneths after the publication of this present treatie.

35 In which poynts and articles aboue named, is fully comprehend the trea-
tie and articles, which haue bene agréed and passed, betweene the said deputies,
and in the names as is aforesaide, the which by vertue of their power and com-
mission, haue and do promise under obligation, of all and each their aforesaide
masters goodes present and to come, that they shall accomplish, and inuiolably
obserue this present treatie, as also to cause them to ratifie the same & to deliuer
the one to the other authentique letters, both signed and sealed, which in

present treatie shalbe from wood to woode inserred and that within a moneth of the day and date of these presents in regarde of the said Lordes, most Christian King, Cardinall of Austrie & Duke of Sauoy: which Lord Archeduke hath promised withinthree moneths to procure like letters of ratification of the same King Catholike. Moreouer the saide Deputies haue and doe promise by vertue and in the name aforesaide (that keepe the said Letters of ratification of the abouenamed most Christian King, Cardinall, Archeduke and Duke of Sauoy) that ratified the saide Christian King Cardinall, Archeduke and Duke of Sauoy, shall solemnly sweare and take their othes vpon the Crosse, holy Euangelists, Canon of the Masse, and vpon their honors, in presence of such as it shall please them to appoint: to obserue, accomplish, wholke and reallie the contents of the said treatie: and like oathe shalbe done by the said catholike King within three monethes after or when it shalbe required. In witnesse whereof the saide Deputies haue subscribed this present treatie with their names, in the place of Vreuin this second of May, anno. 1598.

The Articles of the peace concluded vpon the Castel of Cambresis, betwene the most high & mighty Kings, Philip the second by the grace of God, Catholike King of Spaine &c. And the late HENRY the second of that name most Christian King of France.

Confirmation of the agreement made and concluded at Rytell *and* Cercamp.

IN primis, that the aboue named Kings inuiolably obserue these Treaties, & all st one another in common counsaile.

1 Belonging to the restitution of the places of both sides vnlawfully possessed, that the King who first doth render them, choose out of the others country foure such personages for pledges as he shall think good, vntill such time as restitution of the other side be likewise effected.

2 Don Charles sonne to the King of Spaine shall haue in mariage the eldest daughter of the King of Fraunce, and for her dowrie shall haue foure hundreth thousand Crownes.

3 Emanuell Duke of Sauoy shall take in mariage the Lady Margaret sister vnto the King of Fraunce, and for her dowrie shall haue 300000. crownes, and render vnto the King his brother the Dukedome of Berry during his life.

4 All places cities & freedomes, which the king detayneth shall be restord the Lady Mase, except, that the kinge of Fraunce shall holde for the spa of fiue yeare, fiue cities in Piemont, viz. Turryn, Anguerry, Chinas, Quier and the newe citie Dale, with the fortresses and iurisdictions of the same within which time the king shal yeeld vp all his rights of the said Cities.

5 Likewise shall the king of Spaine hold two places and cities in Piemon viz. Vrsell and Aste: the which he shal redeliuer with their iurisdictions & right when the king of France doth render his.

6 The king of Spaine shall render vnto the king of French S. Quintin, Ha and Chastelet, in such sort and estate as they are, except the artillerie and vict ailes: where against, the king of France shall render Didenhouen, or Theo ville, Mommedy, Mais, and Marienborgh, with like conditions.

7 He also shall render vnto the Bishop of Luic, Billo, with what else he d tayneth belonging to the said Lords.

8 Touching the cittie of Iuois, the king of France shall cause the walles a fortresses thereof to be pulled downe in recompence of Turrouane, and the shall be no more fortresses built there.

9 Terouan is rendred to the king of France, in all liberty as was before, e cept that no fortresses may be built vpon the ground.

10 The county of Mountferat returneth to the Duke of Mantua & the p ces shalbe returned vnto him in the behalfe of both the kings, except the artil rie and victualles shalbe carried out, and if they think good, they may pul dow the fortresses which they haue made therein.

11 Those of Charlois render themselues againe vnder the king of Spaine

12 The Baliage of Hesden with all rights and freedomes returne ag ine v der the king of Spaine without that the king of Fraunce haue any iurisdicti therein with all fortresses.

13 The county of S. Poll ..albe held by the Lady of Turcuile, the two kin notwithstanding keepe their rights, the which laying aside, king Phillip sh haue the soueranity thereof

14 The French shall hold Calis for eight yeares, and after giue the same gaine vnto the English, and for pledges thereof shall the king of France let su ties for a million of gold, and beside send any of his Lords into England, whe they will choose, who shall remaine there vntill the restitution of the said cit of Calis and the king of France shall therewith all quite renounce all the ri which he might pretend thereto.

FINIS.

BRITISH MUSEUM 21 JY 1919